

Eastmanville, Crockery Creek and Grand Haven, it only ranged at 8 to 9°, and 12°, I believe, at Grand Rapids. I know of but one solution to this apparently unnatural degree of cold at these different places, and it is somewhat as Dr. Kane accounts for his open polar sea, by a warm undercurrent; the winds that sweep over Chicago and these points 100 miles south of us, are constantly in contact with frozen earth and snow all the way from the Pacific coast while in passing 100 miles over Lake Michigan its under surface imbues warmth and moisture—breathing its warm kisses upon the face of our charming valley ere the heavier cold air above has time to settle down and extinguish its kindly protective influence. If this theory is correct, then when Lake Michigan freezes over you may cease to plant your fruit orchards. For a few hours only on the morning of the 12th inst., the thermometer stood 20° below zero—the wind was gently and steadily from the north-east all night, overland from Greenland. Pomologists are agreed that the buds cannot withstand a very long series of weather 12° below zero; whether this short period of severe cold will destroy our buds, I leave for time to develop, mine appear to be uninjured as far as I can yet discover.

All admit that the staple product of the east half of our county must from the character of the soil be wheat—eventually; a clay subsoil, intermixed with lime, generally within reach of the surface and always of the subsoil plough, renders it just the soil with the proper elements for growing wheat. Can we not learn something about the habits and requisites of this article to insure us not only a best but a certain crop annually; true knowledge in this may be of more value to the farmer and his posterity than the present of \$1,000 in gold to-day—a sure crop and a small additional per cent. in his wheat crop annually might be easily made to overbalance the cash capital, besides the noble pride he enjoys of witnessing the abundant fruits of his labor and skill. But about this certain crop—is it not liable to be cut off by the insect and by rust? This is the point to which I wish to call your attention, and if the nature of these evils can be correctly investigated and a remedy applied—then the query may be answered in the negative. Observation now shows that one field will be left untouched or uninjured by the insect as also by rust—and another in the vicinity be totally destroyed, this has given a clue to the observing to investigate the reason; and already there are men who assert that for 10—15—20 successive years their crops have escaped both insect and rust! While others, their neighbors, who follow blindly in the old routine without a shadow of turning or thought on the subject, have their crops entirely destroyed. These successful men of research tells us that the only secret in the business is to mix and commingle the soil deep for the roots to run down after moisture and the proper mineral elements to insure the healthy growth of the plant; and when these are deficient, to supply them to the soil, and neither insect, nor rust, nor moths, however plenty to attack unhealthy and imperfect stalks, will injure the healthy, vigorous and well nourished plants. But says one, I have seen the rankest strawed wheat destroyed by the rust. Yes—and the feeble crop by the insect, on exhausted lands where it has been robbed by constant cropping, of suitable elements to grow the plant vigorous and healthy. Your big straw on muck, rich soil, in timber land, lacks silica and lime to harden and give tenacity to the straw to protect it from rust. Would it not be well to investigate this matter. Much of the wheat is now and will be for a long time to come grown upon new, unploughed lands in our county, and will be subject to rust from the large amount of rich vegetable matter upon the surface of the impervious subsoil; the straw will grow rank, and but little silica, lime and other elements necessary to harden the straw and keep it from falling down, as also to perfect the berry, can be reached by the roots; it will lodge not because it grows so stout as many imagine, it should be the stronger for being larger and stand up the better, but because the soil is rich mould and poor in sand and lime to harden the straw; but which lies abundantly in the subsoil, unconsumable by the roots of the wheat until the green roots are rotten, and the subsoil plough is made to lay open deep these treasures—and thank God these hidden treasures are no where more abundant than in a majority of the lands of our county.

My conclusions are that the man upon timbered lands at first may well chop, clear and crop a portion of his lands, according to his means every year—but as fast as he can spare the time and force to do it, chop down all the timber into winrows, and limb down over all the lands he ever intends to clear on his farm, burn these winrows the 2d spring or summer during some dry period, and sow to grass seed and pasture till the roots are rotten in some 5 or 8 years, then clear off the timber and with a heavy team put the plough in deep, turning under the rich coat of rotten wood and vegetable matter, and he cannot fail of good crops, without fear of insect or rust; he will not only clear his land easier or cheaper, but it will be rich in all its native elements, and will yield more abundantly for years longer than where everything is at first burned up and cleared from the surface.

We hope and trust that the yeomanry of this county are now about to awaken once more, and not fall asleep, again, but organize, organize and avail themselves of the certain boon that must come of it. Do we understand our art as we should? Science is the light to our path—let us read then, let us learn of the man of science, and when we see and know the right, adopt it in practice as far as we can—the right way is the easiest and cheapest. Men are punished for violating the laws of Nature and of God, not for obeying them—he who does a little well is better rewarded for his labor than he who does nothing, everything, not well. The man of reason would teach you to gather up your manure, compost it with lime, salt and ashes, cover it with dirt or sheds, keep it from the drenching rains and the bleaching winds, plough it under the sod at once rich in all its gasses; one load is worth 10 of, common bleached manure.

To be sure with our virgin soil, rich in vegetable nutriment the art of manuring is not so essential to us as to those who inherit an exhausted soil, but aside from this there is not something to be learned worthy of our attention? Although I have made suggestions about clearing land, do we all agree in this or that mode; the time when and the best method to fell timber and clear land; the best kind of crop to cultivate on new lands at first; when to plough, deep or shal at first or eventually. Do all agree in the utility and the cheapest and best method of draining; in the same rotation and succession of crops; agree in which is the best variety of grains, potatoes, etc. to cultivate; on the proper time to sow, plant, harvest and save the crops; whether best to ridge planting lands or not; plant on or between the ridges; plant deep or shal; spread your manure, plough or harrow it in, or put it in the hill wholly or in part; and if in the hill on or under the seed; make large hills, conical or flat, small ones or none at all; make the same number to the acre, or think drills better; cut or plant whole potatoes, early or late; as to the cause of the rot; in the remedy or the best way of evading it. Do you agree in the same season for sowing grass seed, in spring, autumn or winter?

And ladies, have there been no advances made by scientific research in your peculiar department of late, that by associating, you and consequently we, who are so dependent upon your taste and skill, may not be the gainers; no improvement to seek, no questions to solve; no doubtful

theories that need testing by steady, well-directed, well-observed and persevering experiment. Are all equally praiseworthy in producing the article of butter of like sweetness, flavor and quality; and know equally well how to preserve for a long time the primitive good qualities of it? Is your process of cheese-making uniform and perfect beyond further hope? Why are the Rhode Island, pine-apple and Hamburgs so sought after in this cheese-making county, and such premium prices paid for them in our markets? Is the guess principle practiced? pour a stream of rennet into milk, more or less, hot, warm or cold; is a thermometer known to you, the sine qua non of the artist in this business. Excuse me ladies, we have eaten excellent cheese made by ladies in this circle. I would have all come up to the standard. And now ladies will you not patronize our association and emulate by your smiles, by your presence, and by your genius this effort to improve; laying aside all invidious pride, strive, jointly and unitedly, to raise high the standard of Ottawa butter, Ottawa cheese, and every product of your productive department, to the level of your sister counties at least. Will you tamely suffer yourselves to be outdone? I trust not—the intellect is here, and the means of knowledge is equally open to all alike.

I have dwelt upon the prospective fruitfulness of this valley—and would not advert to it again, only as one more reason for united effort—to test and compare and determine those kinds best adapted to our climate. To diffuse a knowledge of the arts and benefits of grafting and budding, it is an art any man may readily acquire, and soon convert the native wild stocks into branches groaning beneath the burthen of the very choicest fruits. And are we in possession already of the best breed of horses, working oxen, cows, cattle for beef, hogs, sheep, geese, turkeys, and that common little being whose daily contributions are esteemed by all the ne plus ultra accompaniment of smoked ham—the hen?

All other branches of business, however lucrative at present to the few, may be regarded as ephemeral when contrasted with the farming interest of our county eventually. She has been represented abroad as being almost exclusively a lumbering region, little better than a barren waste after the timber was gone; but those of us, who 20 years since, before the first tree was felled by the farmer's axe, have perambulated it E. W. N. & S., equipped with knapsack, blanket and hatchet, traversed its lofty forests, waded its streams by day, and slept at the foot of some study oak or majestic pine; and who have carefully watched the permanent, steady and rapid increase of settlement to this time, must be convinced that we have prospectively one of the most valuable tracts of land for agricultural purposes in the state or out of it. Too much swamp, too much wet land in the west part of your county, one says. True there are swamps and wet lands there, but what of such lands when properly drained. And do we not all know that they can be readily and easily drained—it is only a question of time, the means are fast accumulating; these swamps will become gardens. They are at the head of the many small streams that water as well as drain our county—they are all susceptible of easy and thorough drainage by opening or enlarging their natural outlets or channels—and when drained their rich deep soils under Dutch culture will excel all other land in productions. The upland where these wet prairies abound is of a light warm soil; beech, hemlock and maple prevail, just the soil to be enriched by the muck and marl of these low lands—they only require a part of the same richness to be restored to them that they have through the interminable space of ages gradually yielded to the low lands. Our easiest cultivated and most productive farms will in time be found in that now despised region.

I cannot pass unnoticed those numerous and abundant marl or lime and clay deposits to be found in the border of almost every stream and marsh in this region; the most casual observer has noticed them; they are really Nature's compost manure beds for the light lands where they exist; inexhaustible and invaluable to generations to come. Sandy soils will be converted into gardens when labor can be afforded to obtain it. I will not longer tax your patience with further enumeration of the many resources for wealth—all within the future farmer's reach in this county. I might glance at the great variety of almost every kind of timber, and some, as the hemlock so valued by the tanners and carpenters, as almost peculiar to it. The purity of the waters bursting from our crystal springs and trickling along our pebbled brooks; our happy location for home and foreign markets, affording a chance both for the sale of our products and the purchase of our necessities, (I mean by foreign market one exterior to the state,) and our beautiful Grand River that wafts so readily to our doors our imports and floats away our products; and besides, yields at all seasons such an abundance of fine fish.

And now, let me entreat you one and all to associate, to promote that interest which I have endeavored to persuade you is of all others the most important to us. If you are convinced that united effort is more effectual than individual, unite. A few more holy days may not be amiss or lost to you. As a people, comparatively we have but few; perhaps more in so good a cause, might conduce somewhat to our social happiness.

If one hundred of you, agree to test by experiment one of the queries now suggested or others that may be proposed, and meet next year with the results, here would be accomplished in one year the experience of one man in a 100 years; this would constitute virtually an Agricultural Fair. One more suggestion, fellow citizens incidental to this association and I am done. It is knowledge—it is simple truth we seek, to better ourselves and all around us, doing injury to none—we come not together to convert men to our peculiar creed—we fix not the bedstead and forcibly stretch others to its exact length or cut them off if too long, we may spin theories but shall aim to weave practical yarns of experience into the web to make it lasting and durable. We can meet here, Jew or Greek, with one holy purpose, join in one hope, one faith, one baptism, enjoy full communion and fellowship where truth grafted upon experience shall be applied "for the greatest good of the greatest number"—here together confer on the best means to draw from mother earth, aided by the paternal influence of the sun, treasures that renders us more independent in fact than mountains of gold without them.

"The fall of Kings"

The rage of nations, the crush of states,
Move not the man who from the world escaped
In still retreats and flow'ry solitudes
To Nature's voice attends from month to month
And day to day, through the revolving year
Admiring sees her in every shape—
Feels all her sweet emotions at his heart."

FINANCIAL.—The money market, strictly speaking, is no easier, though we can report an improvement in exchange.—Eastern exchange can now be obtained at one per cent.; of Western there is none selling. All banks of the solvent banks of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, are taken at Ball's Exchange Bank, as also the bills of all solvent eastern banks, from regular customers. Gold is very scarce, and is worth a premium of 20 percent. It is the opinion of all well-informed business men that we shall have a very close winter. —G. R. Enquirer.

Gold and Silver for Currency.

An able writer in Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine* denies the assertion that "there is not enough gold and silver in the world to furnish a sufficient currency," and says:

"The time has been when this was often and loudly asserted. The discovery of the mines of California and Australia, which bid fair to flood the world with their rich products, have done much to silence this argument. It never had any foundation, in truth; it never was sustained by any facts or reasonable theory; but it was, nevertheless, once the popular and potent of all the arguments in favor of paper money. We shall not attempt to disprove the position, it seems unnecessary.—If we have not already shown the fallacy of such an assumption, by the explanation we have given of the nature and functions of money, it would be impossible for us to do so now.

The whole amount of gold and silver in Europe and America in 1831, was estimated to have amounted to—\$4,500,000,000
There has since been added— 1,500,000,000

Total—6,000,000,000
Of this amount there is used:
As currency, about—\$2,400,000,000

Leaving—\$3,600,000,000
to be used as plate, jewelry, &c.

From this it would appear that only two-fifths of all the precious metals now in the countries mentioned, are used (or needed, for if needed, they could certainly be used) for currency. All estimates of this kind are, doubtless, only approximations, but the statisticians in this country and Europe, agree in the general results we have stated.

We present these considerations and statistics, not because they are necessary to our argument, but to meet the popular, but perfectly fallacious idea that there is not enough gold and silver in the world to furnish a sufficient currency, for the wants of commerce.

Daniel Ball was arrested by Officer Boyle on complaint of the city marshal, charged with a violation of an ordinance, relating to nuisances. Found guilty. Fined \$10 and costs, and in default of payment, twenty days imprisonment—appeal taken to Recorder's court.

This was a complaint made for the alleged nuisance commonly known as the "Canal Basin." This "Basin" was dug at the time the canal was dug, and there being no water in the canal, the "Basin" has filled with offensive matter. Mr. Ball claims that the nuisance is made by the city and therefore that the city ought to abate it.—G. R. Enquirer 27th.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 21.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, on the 10th instant, arrived at 11.20 this A. M. She has 63,163 pounds sterling in specie.

There had been a terrible storm on the English coast. The American ship S. B. Kimball, from Sunderland, bound to New York, was lost. Her crew was saved.

The American crisis was severely felt in England and France, and money throughout Europe was advancing. Specie was being shipped to America.

The king of Prussia was feared to be dying. The bank of England has raised its rate of discount to six per cent.

FRANCE.—The American crisis was severely felt at Paris owing to the delay in remittance. Money was in great demand, and the prospect was that the bank of France would have to rescind its recent measures of relaxation, if not to raise the rates of discount.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

Business in stocks was dull to-day, owing particularly to the continuous storm. The English advices by the Baltic were as favorable as were expected. It is believed she brought back no protested bills. Business at the clearing-house was nearly \$11,000,000, and the balances paid \$769,000.

By the arrival of the *Baltic* we learn that thirty-four horses ran for the Cezarewitch Cup, and the first trial resulted in a dead heat between Prioress, Falkhim, and Queen Bess. On the deciding heat, Prioress, the American horse, won by a length and a half, amid great cheering.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.

Flour closed steady. Wheat exhibits a declining tendency. Corn steady. Provisions closed quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Flour closed with a declining tendency. Wheat dull and 2s. lower. Sugar heavy at a decline of 2dca3d.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

A. V. VALENTINE, EDITOR.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; In feelings, not in figures on the dial; We should count time by heartbeats; he most lives, Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

EASTMANVILLE, MICHIGAN:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1857.

The Times—Volume Six.

With this number closes Vol. six of the Times. Our readers may, perhaps, expect some extended remarks from us on the occasion; but in that case, we have only to say that they will be most signally disappointed. Reflections are uncalled for; and were they required, we do not feel in the spirit to offer them. Shall therefore content ourselves, and, we trust, satisfy our patrons, by making public a few facts and thoughts which concern the well-being of our enterprise.

We have become convinced, in the first place, that the Times is a paying institution; and consequently, in the second place, that it is a permanent "fixture" of Ottawa county. We are led to this belief by the many evidences which are presented to us of its healthy growth and increasing prosperity; a large addition to its list of subscribers; a marked increase of advertising patronage, and other proofs, the value of which are known only to the initiated in the minutiae of the printing and publishing business.

In the removal of our office to Eastmanville, we see foreshadowed one of its most decided advantages—an harbinger of its more extended future usefulness and prosperity. It is now published at the center of the county, and for that reason can far better represent the agricultural interests of Ottawa, which, in the past, have been almost entirely neglected.

In the principal and legitimate province of a newspaper, that of giving news, we shall endeavor, in the future, to make the Times more valuable than it has ever been heretofore. And, to enable us to do this, we shall change the publication day from Wednesday to Thursday.

In the publication of pure and original literature, we shall make an effort to excel the generality of the country press. Our programme in this department will be fully stated in our next issue.

☞ We learn by an extra from the State Republican office, that a destructive fire occurred in Lansing, on Sunday, Oct. 18. Total amount of losses \$23,800. Insurance only \$5,000. While the fire was in progress, five other buildings in various parts of the village, were discovered in flames. Two incendiaries have been arrested. We were sorry to hear that the Journal office was destroyed. This was one of the best papers in the state.

CLOAK MAKERS OUT OF EMPLOY.—The N. Y. Post gives a list of the cloak makers, nearly all females, whom the crisis has thrown out of employment in that city during the past two months, and the aggregate is one thousand six hundred and thirty-five.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. For the griping colic, inflammation of the spleen, want of appetite, and dyspepsia, these popular medicines may be used with entire confidence in the result. In all liver and bowel complaints the Moffat medicines have never failed of a cure. Sold by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and H. Griffin, Gr. Haven. [10-1]

☞ New York & Erie Rail Road.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

☞ Buy your through tickets to N. York, Boston, Phila., and N. England Cities, via this route.
☞ TWENTY-TWO MILES DISTANCE SAVED!
☞ Three to N. Y. City without change of cars!
☞ The only route to New York City having WIDE AND SPACIOUS SALOON CARS!

This line extends to Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with an unbroken Wide Gauge—connecting at Dunkirk directly with all Trains from Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, on the Lake Shore R.R.; To Buffalo, via the Buff. & N.Y. city R.R., making direct connection with steamers on Lake Erie from Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, also with the Buff. & Lake Huron R.R. from Detroit and Chicago; To Niagara Falls, via Canadiana & N. E. R.R., making direct connection with Trains on the Great Western Railway from Detroit and Chicago, thus affording the traveling public unrivaled facilities.

☞ Boston passengers can stop in N. York city any length of time, and resume their journey at pleasure, without extra charge.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all the principal western R.R. Offices.
☞ Fare as low as by any other route.
B. F. SMITH, Gen'l Agt. HOMER RAMSDELL, Cleveland, O., May 15, 1857. President.

CHICAGO.

GRAND HAVEN AND MUSEKOGON.

The Propeller OTTAWA will run in the above named route, during the remainder of the season of navigation, leaving

CHICAGO, Mondays & Thursdays, at 6 o'clock P. M. from Ryerson, Miller & Co's dock—corner Canal and Fulton sts;

MUSKOGON, at 3 o'clock, and

GR. HAVEN, at 6 P. M. Wednesdays & Saturdays.

—For freight or passage apply to

Ryerson, Miller & Co., Chicago;

Ryerson & Morris, Muskegon;

Blake & Hubbard, Gr. Haven, or on board.

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☞ For all external and internal pain use

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Which is stronger and requires less to effect a cure than any known remedy.

☞ FOR FEVER AND AGUE TAKE

THE ONLY SAFE AND HARMLESS REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

For all bilious complaints take

THE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

An auxiliary to the "Cure."

These Remedies destroy the Disease, but never the patient. W. B. CHAPIN, Wholesale Agt., Providence, R. I.

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diseases, and all other affections predisposing to

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Personal examination always greatly preferred,

but where this is impracticable the answers to our

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carefully given.

"Hints to Invalids," a pamphlet of 48 pages,

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Consultation, either personally or by letter, free.

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Communications may be addressed either to Dr. C. M. FITCH or Dr. J. W. SYKES, 104 Monroe street, Chicago, Illinois.